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post-Glacial valley diverted the old Niagara above the Whirlpool and concentrated the flow in such a manner that a deep, narrow gorge was excavated. Afterward this was partially filled with blocks of stone and the present Whirlpool Rapids were formed. The basin at the site of the present falls is part of the shallow valley of a former tributary of an old outlet of the Erie basin. The Upper Rapids owe their existence to the fact that the falls, in working back, are climbing the bank of this refilled channel. Below the Whirlpool the well-known Foster Flats indicate the position of the floors of the Niagara River at the time when there were two falls, one in advance of the other. A third cataract existed still farther down the gorge and persisted long after the other two had become united. When the falls had retreated just beyond Foster Flats the drainage from the three upper Great Lakes was added to that of the Erie basin, which had already found an outlet through the Niagara. A study of the fluctuations of the lake levels shows that the tilting of the Great Lakes area has not operated during the last 50 years. The above are only a few of the features connected with Niagara and its history which are discussed in this very complete study of the river. Mr. Spencer places the age of the falls at 39,000 years. H. H.

Transvaal Mines Department. Report of the Geological Survey for the Year 1906. Pretoria, 1907. 140 pp., 37 pl.

The plan of the Transvaal Survey is to publish separate sheet maps of definite portions of the Colony, together with descriptions of the geology of these areas. The report for 1906 contains descriptions of the structure, topography, and stratigraphy of nearly 5,000 square miles of territory and pays especial attention to deposits of economic value. Occurrences of magnesite, coal, magnetite, hematite, antimony, and gold are cited. In connection with the non-detrital auriferous deposits in the Lydenburg and Carolina districts it is of interest to note that they are of the bedded ore-sheet type: water with gold in solution traveled along bedding planes until the precious metal was precipitated by ferrous compounds. Many of the illustrations in this volume will be appreciated by those who delight in grandly wild scenery. H. H.

Maryland Geological Survey. Vol. VI. 572 pp., 51 pls., 19 figs., map. Baltimore, 1906.

Part I of this report contains a complete summary of the physical features of Maryland, describing the physiography, geology, mineral resources, soils, climate, hydrography, terrestrial magnetism, and forestry of the

state, together with six plates illustrating characteristic fossils of the various formations. A new and well-executed geological and soil map of the state is also included. Part II gives an account of the exhibits made by the Survey at recent expositions. The remaining half of the volume comprises reports on highways and highway construction, and an historical account of the counties and election districts.

H. H.

Congrès géologique international. Compte rendu de la dixième session, Mexico, 1906. Imprenta y fototipia de la Secretaria de Fomento, Mexico, 1907.

The report of this session is in two large volumes, containing 1,350 pages and 52 plates. Besides the lists of members, minutes of the meetings, accounts of the excursions taken, etc., 46 papers communicated to the Congress are printed in full. The chief topics discussed are those relating to earthquake and volcanic phenomena and to geological climates. Those relating to the latter subject are: "Interglacial Periods in Canada," by A. P. Coleman; "Glaciation in Lower Cambrian Time" and "Conditions of Climate at Different Geological Epochs," by T. W. E. David; "Ueber die Klima-Aenderungen der geologischen Vergangenheit," by F. Frech; "Climatic Variations," by J. W. Gregory; "The Causes of the Glacial Epoch," by E. W. Hilgard; "Le climate de l'Afrique du Nord pendant le Pliocène supérieur et le Pleistocène," by L. de Lamothe; and "Climats des temps géologiques," by M. Manson. Among the papers on ore deposits may be mentioned: "Ore Deposits at the Contacts of Intrusive Rocks and Limestones," by J. F. Kemp; "The Relation of Ore-Deposition to Physical Conditions," by W. Lindgren; and "Some Relations of Paleogeography to Ore Deposition," by H. F. Bain.

H. H.

Water Resources of the East St. Louis District. By ISAIAH BOWMAN AND CHESTER A. REEDS. Illinois State Geological Survey, Bulletin No. 5. Urbana, 1907.

This publication of the young and vigorous Illinois Geological Survey will prove of great value to the numerous manufacturing interests of a district which, though in close proximity to the Mississippi River, has always found the problem of an adequate water supply a difficult one.

H. H.